

FURTHER NEWS FROM GREECE.

We copy the annexed interesting letter from Dr. Howe, from the Boston Daily Advertiser :

Steam ship Kateria, (Perseverance,) 2 Port Valis, Isle of Samos, Nov. 23, 1826. J

SIR : My last was from Napoli di Romania, (Oct. 15) and gave you a summary detail of the public events up to that date. Since my leaving Napoli, no opportunities of writing had occurred, nor could I have profited much by any ; for I am ignorant of the passing events in the Morea and in Attica, having had no news to be depended upon for four weeks. I left Napoli on being appointed by the Government to the direction of the surgical department in the fleet, and arrived here just when it was supposed the Turkish fleet were about to make an attack on this island, and attempt to recede the tragedies of Scio and Ipsara. But the Greek squadron was ready to oppose them, and the addition of this vessel was of the greatest importance. The Turkish fleet then lay at Mitylene : it soon retired up the Dardanelles, and has since, according to the most positive information, gone to Constantinople, thus leaving Samos safe for this Winter at least. The greater part of the Greek fleet returned to Hydrates days ago, and Admiral Miaulis, with the six remaining vessels, will sail immediately. This vessel will remain here and about the Turkish coast for a few days, when, if nothing extraordinary happens, she will go to Syria and Napoli. I believe I slightly mentioned to you in my last, the arrival of this vessel in Greece, the first of the expedition to be commanded by Cochrane ; she is a beautiful thing, built under the eye of her commander, Captain Hastings ; carries eight 68 pounders, and will soon mount two more—a weight of metal small even in proportion to her size. She has an engine of eight horse power, and moves very well with her sails ; her huge guns are to be used principally with shells and hot shot. With all these advantages, and directed by a man of Hastings' skill, and tried, determined courage, much may be expected from her, if she falls in with any of the enemy's vessels. The plan here was to have waited for a calm, and then for this vessel to tow up the fire boats, and attach them to the Turkish line of battle ships. The immortal Casaris, with his brutal, was to have accompanied us, and there was every probability that, had not the enemy's fleet retired, there would have been decisive work.

It is my duty here to say a few words of Capt. Hastings, a man whose persevering exertions for the Greeks merit what they have obtained, the love of the nation. He is an English gentleman, of family and fortune, and formerly commander in the British Navy. Upon the first breaking out of the Greek revolution, he hastened here, & exerted himself for two years to serve the cause : but at last finding himself of less utility than his active spirit made him wish to be, he formed the plan of bringing out one or more armed steam vessels, and repaired to England for that purpose ; and it was principally at his suggestion, that it was determined to appropriate part of the loan in fitting out an expedition of steam vessels. Hastings being appointed to command one of them, by extraordinary personal exertions, and the sacrifice of a part of his fortune, was enabled to get her finished, and brought her out here a long time before the others will be ready : He is now upon the spot, burning with anxiety to distinguish himself, and play a desperate game—with victory and honor, if he succeed ; utter ruin, if he lose. Should fortune favor him, he will stand a fair chance of eclipsing Cochrane himself, whose coming will, I fear, be retarded some months longer.

The plan of the Turks since the fall of Missolonghi has been, first, to subdue Samos, one of the largest and richest islands now in possession of the Greeks—second, the capture of A. then—and, third, the prosecution of their advantages gained in the Morea. The first of these was left to Topal Pacha, who was named commander of the fleet, and who, having taken on board troops from Asia Minor, has been threatening the island for the last six months. But all his attempts have been frustrated by the Greek fleet. He has now returned to Constantinople, whether from want of repairs, or on account of disturbances in that city. I have no means of determining. But Samos is safe until Spring, when I doubt not the Turks will make more extensive preparations than ever to attack it. The second part of the enemy's plan, viz : that of taking Athens, was intrusted to Kutukli Pacha, with the Albanian Turks, who sat down before it in August—what progress he had made, up to the 15th of October, I detailed to you in my last. Since then

I only know that Gourah, the commander of the place, was shot through the brain, upon the batteries of the place, by a rifle ball ; that a small, but select body of Greeks, had made their entrance into the Acropolis, and that the last letters from within breathed courage and confidence.

As for the third part, the pushing of their advantages in the Morea, the enemy has been prevented from this, by the reduced state of the Pacha of Egypt's finances, which has prevented him from sending his fleet with supplies of men, money, and provisions, to Ibrahim Pacha. In fact, the situation of the latter must now be awkward.—When I left the Morea, his army was reduced to such a miserable remnant, that he could not undertake any enterprise of importance, and every day that elapses must increase his troubles.—That he will not receive a supply of money, clothes, and provisions, this Winter, is quite possible ; but that he will not be reinforced in soldiers, I consider almost certain. Letters from Alexandria give such accounts of the troubles and embarrassments of Ali Mehemet, that though I know he will make every exertion to relieve his son, he cannot much reinforce him. In fact, I believe I can now say, that the prediction I made you is fulfilled—Greece has ended the campaign of 1826 better than she began it. I remain, sir, yours, sincerely,

S. G. HOWE.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT. March Term, 1827.

Present, Judges Archer and Hanson. Benj. Waters vs. Francis Gardner. —This was an action on the case for taking an excessive distress. Plea, not guilty.

In July, 1824, Waters was the tenant of Gardner, and was indebted to him \$27 for rent. Gardner ordered a distress, and went with his Bailiff to levy it. Waters being from home, Gardner ordered his Bailiff to take every article of furniture in the house, which was done, except one bed and a cradle in which an infant child of the plaintiff's was asleep. These the Bailiff refused to take. The defendant himself took a skillet from the fire, in which the breakfast of the Plaintiff's children was preparing, emptied the food on the floor, and insisted on the Bailiff's including this among the articles levied on.

The appraised value of the property taken was \$40, at which sum it was sold. The plaintiff with his wife and three children, were thus stripped of every thing.

It appeared at the time of the levy, that Gardner owed Waters for work done, about \$25, though at that time no argument had been made to set off one claim against the other. The Counsel for the defendant submitted the case to the Jury without comment, who gave a verdict for all the damages claimed, \$200.

The Dublin Evening Post, in remarking on the late defeat of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, in the British House of Commons, says of the warm debate which preceded it.—"In fact, it is understood, that the late struggle in the House was a struggle between Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning, and that, had the majority decided to entertain the question, Mr. Peel would have resigned." The Courier sneers at this passage, although it does not deny its correctness. Late intelligence seems to confirm it, or, at least give room to believe it to have been pretty near the truth. Mr. PEEL was too proud to serve ; and the Catholic Bill was probably made, as it had been on a former occasion, a means of trying conclusions—a party question to decide between the two. The resignations of the several Ministers whose names have been announced, is doubtless to be placed to the difference from Mr. CANNING (and, of course from the King) on the Catholic question. Their retirement, therefore, may be considered as favorable, on the whole, to liberal principles. We take it for granted that Mr. Heskisson will, if he choose, have a seat in the new Cabinet which Mr. CANNING has to form ; and it seems probable, that he should take the station from which Mr. CANNING has himself been transferred.

Nat. Int.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

Horrible depravity.—(The Shipley, of Baltimore county, 23 miles from the city of Baltimore, on going to the spring about 5 weeks since, found one of his children, three years old, dead in the spring, the water of which was not more than three or four inches deep ; suspicion resting upon no particular person, it was thought an accident. The spring was afterwards covered with boards, sufficient room only being left to drip out the water. About two weeks afterwards, another child named Jemima, about 6 years old, was found dead in the spring, from which

the boards had been removed ; the face of the child was in the water, and had upon it marks of violence. Suspicion then attached to a black girl, who had nursed the children, but not sufficient to enable them to extort a confession from the negro, in consequence of her age, which was only ten years. Mr. Shipley, however, determined upon sending the black girl to his father's, from whence he had got her, and mentioned the circumstances. The negro girl had not been at her master's more than two weeks, before a black child was found dead, having been suffocated ; she afterwards requested another negro child to lay her head upon a block, and taking the axe, said she would shew her how they killed chickens ; the child became alarmed, and ran from her. At night she was discovered in a room in which some of the ladies of the house slept, and she was turned out ; in about an hour afterwards she was discovered getting in at the window, and being asked what she wanted, she said, that she had come to tell them that it was she who had killed Jemima, (the child of Mr. Shipley, mentioned above), and on being questioned, acknowledged that she had also killed the negro girl, and related the particulars of the murder of Jemima, as follows :—

She was with the child in the garden, and struck her—the child returned the blow, she (the negro) then took a handful of sand, and stuffed it into her mouth, and took her to the spring, where she immersed her face in the water, until she supposed she was dead ; she then left her, and went toward the house ; but hearing the child cry, to make use of her own words, "she went back and finished it."

The above narration we have had from a source that entitles it to full credit, and we do not remember ever to have heard of a transaction in which at so early an age, such shocking depravity has been displayed.

Boston, May 4.

Barbarous.—A shocking instance of inhumanity is related in the Providence Journal of yesterday, on the authority of a correspondent at New Bedford. On Friday night last, a house in Dartmouth, Mass. was consumed by fire, the work of incendiaries. It was tenanted by a man of the name of Dingley, who was then with his wife at Taunton attending a criminal prosecution against one Briggs, for a violent assault upon his house some time preceding. And it is believed the associates of Briggs, by way of expressing their resentment, had surrounded the house with shavings and set fire to them. There were three persons in the house at the time ; two of them escaped, but an aged man, of the name of Beeden, was consumed with the house. The doors and windows were made fast by the incendiaries before they set fire to the combustible materials with which the house was surrounded. The bones of the sufferer were discovered among the rubbish in the morning.

From a late English paper.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

About ten minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday week, the inhabitants of Lancaster were dreadfully alarmed by a violent tremor of the earth, which extended from the southwestern direction to the northward. The first indication of this shock was a slight motion of the earth, which increased for about ten seconds, and terminated by tremendous concussion, which was felt every where, but without the least perceptible sound. The termination of this, which was imagined to be an earthquake, struck terror in every direction ; the affrighted inhabitants rushed from their habitations, and the hitherto deserted market cross was in an instant thronged by groups of alarmed and anxious men, women and children, who crowded to

gether with that anxiety which the unexpected calamity might be supposed to produce among them. The four horses of one of the northern coaches then about to proceed to its destination, stood fast and trembled very excessively, and one of the leaders fell down with every appearance of terror ; and here cats were seen jumping and springing away with that extraordinary activity which, at any other time than this, would have caused merriment ; but now every countenance sadly expressed the expectation, that that minute, the town would be included, and overwhelmed in one universal ruin.—Just before the shock came to its termination, the well tower of the castle, which is supposed to be the most ancient part of that fortress, swayed and shook in so violent a manner that the casements were thrown to the earth.—The danger approached subsided with the concussion, but not the fears of the people ; all considered it as the effect of a convulsion of nature, and that this was but the preliminary to a more tremendous crash ; that it was a shock of an earthquake no one doubted.

The shock was felt, it appears by the accounts from the north, at Carlisle, where the same opinion as to its cause was expressed. Near the Shap Rells, (a range of hilly moorland) in Westmoreland, about 28 miles from Lancaster, the shock was very violently experienced, and the windows of Brougham hall, the residence of Mr. Brougham, were shattered ; considerable damage was also done at Kendal, Lower Castle, at Milnthorpe, Bolton-on-the Sands, Poulton, &c. The Ulverston carriers describe the shock as very dreadful ; the sands were hurled into the air in heavy showers, and horses were overtaken in several places of that dangerous tract of sand, which these poor people cross daily with peat, &c. to earn something about 2s. 6d. As we have stated, every person for a distance of above one hundred miles considered this a shock of an earthquake, until by the arrival of the Ulverston over Sand coach on Saturday night, the cause of this alarming sensation was correctly stated. A dogger vessel, trading coastwise from Lancaster to Liverpool, called the Commerce, commanded by Capt. Haddock, of Lancaster, in pursuing its voyage, laden with calicoes, was wind-bound at Poulton for some days, and only got out on Wednesday night last, and took in about ten tons of gunpowder in bags and barrels at Backbarrow Mills. The ship proceeded on her voyage, heavily laden, and was off Peel Castle, on the Lancashire coast, when the accident happened. The vessel sat deeply in the water, and made but indifferent way, when shortly after 2 o'clock in the day, one of the crew observed a

smoke ascending from the main hatch way. This circumstance was communicated throughout the ship, and the tarpaulins were immediately raised, and through some crevices of the stowage a thick smoke was observed forcing its way. The captain ordered the tiers in the hold to be deluged, but in a few minutes the horrible fact of the cottons being on fire, close to the gun powder, was discovered, and the crew found that the fire had obtained such fearful ascendancy, that before it could possibly be subdued, the gunpowder would ignite, and the ship, cargo, crew and all, would be blown into the air.—Therefore the boat was lowered instantly, and the ship being scuttled, and the water being admitted through the lower tier, the crew departed being then about six miles from the shore. A strong easterly breeze prevailing, the ship warped around, and losing the direction of the helm, sailed before the wind for about two minutes, when a sudden thickness of smoke arising from her, announced the awful explosion.

The men say that in a few seconds after, the ship seemed lifted by her knees out of the water, and blew up momentarily afterwards with a most terrific explosion. The shock they experienced they describe as dreadful ; their boat was lifted out of the water and but for the circumstance of the ship being to leeward, they must have perished. They made for the shore, which was lined by hundreds who had witnessed the accident from the land and many of whom were seriously bruised from being dashed to the ground by the force of the concussion produced by the explosion. The vessel was blown almost to atoms, scarcely a vestige of the timbers of her cargo being recovered ; and it appears from the circumstance of there being but one explosion, that the powder must have ignited in several places together.

The damage done to the houses at Peel Castle, Back Barrow, & along the immediate vicinity of the coast, is very great ; several were blown down, and the mischief is generally experienced. Ice Islands.—It has been mentioned, that the ship Pacific, in her passage from Liverpool to New York, saw immense bodies of ice near the Grand Bank. Navigators who are about to sail for Europe, may feel an interest in seeing the particulars somewhat more minutely stated. The floating islands lay along the eastern edge of the bank, in the latitude of about 45 deg. and between the 49th and 52d degrees of longitude. Several of them appeared to be a ground, and in others the motion upon the waves was perceptible. The officers of the ship took the altitude of one, which rose to the height of 244 feet above the sea, in a castellated form, resembling a colossal ruin. Others were in the shape of churches, houses, and isolated towers, with the billows dashing furiously around their bases. In many instances, fragments of moderate size, apparently severed from the larger masses, were seen close to the ship. Fortunately the atmosphere was clear, and a vigilant watch was kept upon the bow of the ship by night and by day. For two or three days, the thermometer was below the

freezing point, and the shoals were coated with ice. Capt. Crocker, the veteran master of the Pacific, who has crossed the Atlantic 138 times, remarked that he had never seen so many icebergs during a single voyage. The passengers were all extremely gratified with the grandeur of a spectacle which none of them had before witnessed.

Our town appears to be destined to become celebrated for the invention of useful machinery, and valuable discoveries in the mechanic arts. Capt. John McLINTIC, within a short time, has invented and patented two machines—one for Cutting Paper, graded to suit book binders and paper makers, and another for cutting rags to be used in paper mills : both ingenious and valuable labor saving machines. A short time since, Mr. JACOB BARRICK discovered the art of tempering the Currying Knife, and has since been engaged in manufacturing them ; and it will be seen, by certificates in this paper, from practical mechanics of great respectability, that JOHN SHUGART has also succeeded in the manufacture of this important article of a quality superior to the imported Knives of the best quality. We are advised that the manufacture of approved Currying Knives is confined to one establishment in England, and that all attempts, tho' numerous, there and in this country, to make them of equal quality, have heretofore failed ; and that gentlemen now engaged in the importation of the article, have given assurance, that any number of Currying Knives, of the quality that have been manufactured here, can readily be disposed of. Frank Rep.

Much silly obloquy has been cast in some newspapers, upon the President of the United States for the item of a billiard table, inserted in the lists of furniture purchased for the presidential mansion, and submitted to congress. An editor of Kentucky, desirous of correct information on the subject, addressed a letter to Judge Clarke a representative in Congress, in the early part of March, to ascertain the real circumstances in which this slander had originated—and in the last Reporter, we find the following letter addressed to Judge Clarke by Gen. Van Rensselaer : Frank Repos.

House of Representatives, March 2d, 1827.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of this day, and have to say in answer, that the committee on the public buildings, of which I was Chairman at the last Session, in the discharge of their duty, found it necessary to have an account or schedule of the furniture in the President's House, obtained in virtue of a previous appropriation by Congress.—We had no communication with the President on the subject ; nor do I suppose that he had any knowledge, either of what we applied for, or what was furnished us. Our application was to his private Secretary, and the inventory or account as handed to us by him, was annexed to our report without examination by us, and both the report and inventory were ordered to be printed, neither the one nor the other having been first read in the House, the reading having been dispensed with, as is usual in cases of reports of committees.

Soon after the report and inventory had been printed, and some days before the discussion arose in the House on the report, I learned from the PRESIDENT, that the inventory, so far as related to the billiard table, &c. was entirely erroneous—and that no part of the public appropriation had been or would be applied to such purpose. I regret that circumstances prevented me from making this explanation afterwards, when the conversation on the subject took place in the House, since, had I done so, it is probable so many remarks might not have been indulged in before the public. I am very respectfully, your humble servant, S. VAN RENSSELAER.

Judge J. CLARKE.

At a company training of the militia, in the borough of Northampton, Lehigh county, on Monday last, Captain Miller proposed to his company to volunteer their services to assist the oppressed Greeks to achieve their independence.—The Captain and thirty-five of his men agreed to march as soon as they should be called on. Balt. Chron.

Fillicy.—Nine valuable horses, belonging to the Erie line of stages, were poisoned in Clearland, Ohio, last week, four of which died. On examining the appearance of the stomach and intestines, (says the Herald) strongly indicate the presence of arsenic, and circumstances warrant the suspicion that it was administered desguisedly. Balt. Chron. May 15.

